

August 22, 1974

Approved For Release 2005/07/20 : CIA-RDP79-00957A000100040037-6

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE

S 15663

onstration project. More recently, local units have been cooperating with government agencies in providing child care services. For example, a "Y" care center in San Francisco matches the Federal funds it receives through the San Francisco Department of Social Services; the "Y" in Aurora, Ill., operates a center under contract with the State.

#### Other promotional efforts

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has issued "Industry's Share in Day Care" and "Day Care, What and Why." The first of these promotional booklets outlines industry's role in helping to accelerate the development of more day care programs. The second summarizes the features necessary for a good program and describes briefly the different kinds of programs.

The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco has devoted an issue of its "Small Business Reporter" to advising prospective operators of day nurseries on the necessary steps to follow in establishing such businesses.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES ON DAY CARE

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Baltimore Regional Joint Board, Health and Welfare Fund. The Facts: The Problem: The Solution. Baltimore, Md.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. Day Nurseries for Preschoolers. Small Business Reporter, July 15, 1969.

Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Child Care and Working Mothers: A Study of Arrangements Made for Daytime Care of Children. Florence A. Ruderman. New York, 1968.

Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Inc. Resources for Day Care: A List of Publications. Washington, September 1972 (bi-monthly supplements to be issued).

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Preventive Medicine Administration, Maternal and Child Health Services. Choosing Child Day Care: A Guide for Choosing Child Care in a Part-Day or Full-Day Center.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.: Day Care: What and Why. 1972. Industry's Share in Day Care. 1971.

National Council of Jewish Women. Windows on Day Care: A Report Based on Findings of the National Council of Jewish Women. Mary Dublin Keyserling. New York, 1972.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, and U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States. Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 461-1968.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Child Care Services Provided by Hospitals. Bull. 295, 1970. Day Care Services: Industry's Involvement. Bull. 291, 1971. Federal Funds for Day Care Projects. Pamphlet 14, 1972.

Young Women's Christian Association, Resource Center on Women. Child Care: A Plan That Works. New York, 1972.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, and U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States. Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 461-1968.

<sup>2</sup>Child Welfare League of America. Child Care and Working Mothers: A Study of Arrangements Made for Daytime Care of Children. Florence A. Ruderman. New York, 1968.

<sup>3</sup>March 1971 preliminary data from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

<sup>4</sup>Further details are in Federal Funds for Day Care Projects, Pamphlet 14, published by the Women's Bureau, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1972.

<sup>5</sup>Follow Through is designed to extend and supplement the gains made by deprived children who have participated in Head Start or similar preschool training, by continuing their participation in a program of comprehensive instructional, health, nutritional, psychological, social work, and parent involvement services. It may serve children in kindergarten and the early elementary grades.

<sup>6</sup>See page 7 for 4-C Program summary.

<sup>7</sup>These are being revised.

<sup>8</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Day Care Services: Industry's Involvement. Bull. 296, 1971.

<sup>9</sup>Center now called Cristus A. Bucks Children's Center.

<sup>10</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Child Care Services Provided by Hospitals. Bull. 295, 1970.

<sup>11</sup>Further information may be obtained from Associate Professor Bernard Greenblatt, School of Social Policy and Community Services, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York 14214.

<sup>12</sup>National Council of Jewish Women. Windows on Day Care: A Report Based on Findings of the National Council of Jewish Women. Mary Dublin Keyserling. New York, 1972.

#### STRIP MINING IN ARIZONA

MR. FANNIN. Mr. President, we have engaged in many discussions recently about the value of strip mining and its effect on people and the environment. It has been my contention that strip mining is unnecessary and it can be conducted in a manner which is not detrimental to the environment.

In Arizona we have a prime example of how such mining can provide jobs and how proper steps can be taken to restore and preserve the land.

On August 8, 1974, a member of my staff, Richard Thomas, toured the Peabody Coal Mines at Black Mesa on the joint use area of the Hopi-Navajo land in northeastern Arizona. In a memorandum to me, Mr. Thomas reports:

After touring the facility and inspecting it thoroughly from the ground and air, I wish to report that the company is doing an outstanding job of providing coal for electrical power generating plants at Page and near Bullhead City while also protecting the environment and providing high-paying jobs for Navajos.

On the latter point, the Black Mesa and Kayenta mines employ 204 Navajos who earn the United Mine Workers pay scale of between \$41 and \$50 per day for a 7½ hour day. Actually, some of the Navajo employees earned as much as \$18,000 last year with overtime. One Navajo employed by the coal company had never earned more than \$600 annually prior to the opening of the mine.

Mr. President, Mr. Thomas found that the efforts to blend the facilities in with the terrain and the work to restore the mined land were extremely effective. Mr. Thomas described it this way:

From the air it would be very easy to completely overlook the mines, pipeline fa-

cility, conveyor belt, and rail loading operation. The two mines are 30 miles from Kayenta, and 15 miles from U.S. 160. The road back to the mines was constructed by the coal company.

I inspected areas where coal had been removed and the overburden has been replaced. I don't believe anyone could tell the mined area from the undisturbed adjacent natural terrain. The coal company is experimenting with 10 varieties of grass, and is in the process of fencing the areas because the Navajos had allowed sheep to graze on earlier plantings before the grass could get a good start. Without going into detail or citing statistics, I would say that the entire operation is a model of efficiency, combining the best of automated equipment and human resources.

Mr. President, this is an area where the land has been badly overgrazed in the past. It is an area where the Indians have been subsisting on very small incomes. There were forecasts when the mining began that the land would be ruined and made uninhabitable. It appears to me that just the opposite has happened. Indians who were locked into poverty in the past now have the opportunity to earn middle class wages. The land is yielding the coal which our country needs, and it is being restored to a condition that is as good as—perhaps better—than before.

Mr. President, I have argued that it is possible for us to utilize the rich resources of this country and at the same time preserve the environment. It appears to me that this is being proven on the Black Mesa.

#### THE CIA AND ITS INVOLVEMENT WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

MR. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, in the August 19 Washington Post, Mr. Jack Anderson in his column reported the opposition of the Central Intelligence Agency to my amendment No. 1511 to the Foreign Assistance Act, which prohibits the use of U.S. foreign aid for assistance to any foreign police or security forces. This amendment was approved several days ago by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Certainly it is no news that the CIA relies on friendships with police or intelligence networks in other countries; however, it bears reiteration that the CIA is tightly involved, often through other U.S. agencies, with some of the most unpopular governments in the world. It is my strong opinion that we must start drawing the line on these relationships as we begin to actively use human rights as a factor in foreign policy decisions.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Anderson's article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CIA ADMITS USING FOREIGN POLICE (By Jack Anderson)

The Central Intelligence Agency has admitted in an extraordinary private letter to Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the agency has penetrated the police forces of friendly foreign countries.

The remarkable confession by CIA Director William Colby came in the course of a discreet but intensive lobbying effort to keep

alive U.S. support for foreign police programs.

Colby told Fulbright that the "relationships" built up with policemen through these programs had been highly useful in "obtaining foreign intelligence" from foreign constabularies.

The friendly foreign cops, like national police everywhere, are privy to their nation's darkest secrets. And while Colby does not say so, our government sources tell us the foreigners are not above trading a national secret or two for a little CIA cash.

Colby, in his message to Fulbright, delicately skirts the matter of corrupting foreign police, conceding only that the liaisons bring the CIA vital information on "illicit narcotics traffic, international terrorism and hijacking."

Colby's covert lobbying was directed against a bill by Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) that would kill U.S. aid to foreign police and prison operations. The measure was drafted after shocking abuses were disclosed in South Vietnamese prisons constructed with the U.S. taxpayers' funds.

The CIA director, who as a top U.S. hand in Vietnam saw the abuses first hand, said, nevertheless, that the Abourezk measure would "appear to restrict activities . . . by the CIA." The main cutback would be in "obtaining foreign intelligence information" from friendly espionage services and agents "within national police forces . . ." Colby went on.

Some of the agents in foreign police forces, Colby indicated, had been developed during "specialized training and other support" given by the CIA.

Colby's lobbying proved effective. In secret session, the committee permitted the CIA to go on supporting foreign police operations.

Insiders suspect that Colby's effort to defeat the Abourezk provision was actually aimed at preserving the International Police Academy, an institution dear to the hearts of the spooks.

According to Victor Marchetti and John Marks, authors of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," the agency has funded training of foreign police at the academy and recruited spies there.

Colby himself wrote to Abourezk last January that the academy, ostensibly run by the State Department, had "called on us in the past for some support for their program. But," he added, "all such support has been terminated."

We also reported last September that the CIA was involved in a Texas bomb school where the academy trained foreign policemen on explosive devices. A State Department official later admitted the CIA provided "guest lecturers" for the course, which has now been moved to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Footnote: Both the CIA and the academy say no CIA funds are now going into the school. Colby has also personally said support by the CIA for the school has been terminated.

#### WEST VIRGINIA ENCOURAGED BY ERTS

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the Honorable Arch A. Moore, Jr., Governor of West Virginia, has written to me in response to my request to him regarding the ERTS satellite.

Here is part of what the Governor told me:

[R]eview of some of the work that has been done elsewhere encourages me to believe that the ERTS Program could be extremely beneficial to the states in the discharge of their planning and regulatory responsibilities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of the Governor of West Virginia be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Charleston, W. Va., July 24, 1974.  
HON. FRANK E. MOSS,  
Chairman, Committee on Aeronautical and Space Science, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR TED: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Earth Resources Technology Satellite Program.

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources has worked with the Earth Satellite Corporation in trying to develop a project in the State on both the ERT-1 and the ERTS-B Satellite, and my Office of Federal-State Relations has worked with Battelle Corporation to initiate a similar program. These projects were aimed primarily at recreation inventory, land-use inventory, mining disturbances, and natural and man-made impoundments. Neither of these programs is a reality at present, so we have no direct experience from which to speak.

However, review of some of the work that has been done elsewhere encourages me to believe that the ERTS Program could be extremely beneficial to the states in the discharge of their planning and regulatory responsibilities.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

ARCH A. MOORE, JR.,  
Governor.

#### CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. President, with regard to the Consumer Protection Agency bill, S. 707, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a most provocative editorial which appeared in the Shreveport Times, Shreveport, La., Sunday, August 18, 1974, entitled "Protect the Consumer." I commend to my colleagues the comments set forth in this editorial and ask unanimous consent that this be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

##### PROTECT THE CONSUMER

The American consumer indeed needs a degree of protection, and among the things he needs most protection from is those who are seeking to protect him.

One of the phenomena of life in the 1970s has been the advent of so-called consumer advocates and in recent months there has been a great building of public opinion toward creating the ultimate consumer advocate, a kind of super Ralph Nader. If you will, with the unprecedented authority of the federal government.

The bill now pending in the United States Senate is approved, a version of which has already passed the federal House, then America would have its most powerful unelected official.

The bill in question would create a Consumer Protection Agency with extraordinary powers.

James J. Kilpatrick, one of America's most respected political observers, and a man not known for excessive language describes the bill as "profoundly un-American." The administration of the proposed agency would have almost totally uninhibited powers that would affect the day to day life of every American.

As the legislation now stands that person would be able to make sweeping mandates

that would not even be subject to review, and it would be nearly impossible to disarm this individual.

Mr. Kilpatrick said that in a different society, under a different concept of state supremacy, we would call such an officer a commissar. "What in the world do we want with a commissar here?" he asks.

There has been in the past four decades in this country an unending growth of federal bureaucracy and that growth has had a fantastic price tag with pitifully small return in benefits to most Americans. Now, in this time of rampant inflation, a problem widely recognized as the unquestioned priority for the nation, comes this suggestion that an entirely new bureaucracy be created.

It must not be.  
The House, under the standard election year pressures, was stampeded into its approval of the agency.

The Times would hope that the Senate, particularly Louisiana's senators, Russell Long and Bennett Johnston, would vote against the bill and work to achieve its defeat.

What the person can speak for the American consumer? Certainly the person who speaks for your point of view does not speak for your neighbor or for the man down the street or around the corner.

There are, of course, widely divergent consumer interests, such as valid as the other. The consumer commissar who speaks for one segment, would be speaking against another group, and it is not just that this person would be going around speaking, he, or she, would be establishing policy and finally telling all of us how to lead our lives.

Americans could be seat-belted and air bagged to death in short order by one person and that is, as Mr. Kilpatrick noted, un-American.

Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan points out that Americans need less—not more—federal control of their lives. The Consumer Protection Agency would merely be one more serious intrusion into the individual freedom of choice that is uniquely the American way.

And, as N.Y. Sen. James Buckley notes, there is "no such thing as a single, identifiable, monolithic consumer interest," and he adds that the proposed agency would only "create one more costly agency, hamstringing other agencies and bury the American businessman under even more red tape."

It is bad business, this bill. It must be defeated.

#### HUMAN DISASTERS IN CYPRUS, BANGLADESH, AND AFRICA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, earlier this week the Subcommittee on Refugees and the Subcommittee on Health resumed their joint inquiry into world hunger, health, and refugee problems, with special attention on the human disasters which have struck Cyprus, Bangladesh, and Africa. I would like to share with my colleagues the prepared testimony received by the subcommittees on this area of important public concern.

Even as the drought and famine has spread across Africa, compounding last year's tragedy, new human disasters have struck other areas of the globe. In Bangladesh—where heavy floods have swept over two-thirds of the country—literally millions of men, women, and children are in urgent need of emergency relief and rehabilitation support. And in Cyprus, we find the latest link in the chain of ravaged populations, which has circled the globe in recent years.

For the people of Cyprus this is a perilous time—as it is for the renewal of de-